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HALL & HAMMOND, Attorneys.

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XIX.

THE RANDALL BRAKE

Will be Applied to Tariff Legislation

IN LINE OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Suspense About Getting the Pennsylvania's Views on Mr. Cleveland's Document at an End—Congressional.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—[Special.]—Since the reading of the president's message, there has been a strong feeling here as to how the Randall wing of the democratic party would take it. The fact that Mr. Randall did not express an opinion complicated matters considerably. He has, however, now put on file his opinion, which is that he will retard any effort of the democratic party to pass tariff legislation on the line of the president's message. This complication causes another, and that is in regard to Mr. Cleveland's nomination. From the fact of President Cleveland's bold utterances and decided stand it is generally regarded as a palpable bid for a second nomination, relying on the west to support him in the losses in the east; but the south, for the first time in twenty years, seems to occupy a prominent place in politics in that it is generally believed the south will go with Mr. Randall in whatever views he might inaugurate. It is not now generally believed that Mr. Cleveland will get the solid support of the democratic party, especially from the south. Mr. Randall seems now to be the favorite because of the president's views as expressed in his message.

MINOR MENTION.

Senator Colquitt introduced a bill today, for the relief of James E. Walter. It provides for payment to him, as contractor for dredging Brunswick harbor, 23 cents per cubic yard. There are 12,000 yards hard excavation. The bill makes a deduction of 13 cents per cubic yard, the amount being \$1,025. This bill was reported favorably in the last congress.

Mr. Ellis Hunter was nominated today, as postmaster at Brunswick.

Major George C. Cumming, of Augusta, arrived here this morning. He comes for the purpose of representing the Georgia railroad in the "Jim Crow" case to be heard before the interstate commerce commission tomorrow morning. H. H. P.

FAULKNER SEATED.

Congressional Report—Morrill's Bill on Immigrant—Other Business.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—In the senate, Mr. Hoar, from the committee on privileges and elections, presented a report yesterday. He said that the report was unanimous. The questions raised were very simple ones, and easily comprehended. One of them had been long ago determined by the senate, and he supposed that all the senators had had opportunity to consider it. In order that the senator entitled to the seat might enter at once upon his duties, he hoped there would be no objection to having the record postponed at present.

The report was read at length. It concludes that the bill, as introduced, is good, and that Mr. Lucas is not entitled to it, and the other declaring that Charles J. Faulkner has been duly elected senator from the state of West Virginia for the term of six years, commencing the first of March, 1887, and is entitled to enter in the senate.

The resolutions were agreed to, viva voce, and the oath of office was therupon administered to Mr. Faulkner.

Mr. Hoar then moved that Mr. Faulkner be assigned to committees on claims of district of Columbia, mines and mining, and pensions.

Agreed to.

Mr. Harris, from the committee on rules, reported an amendment to the 31st rule. That rule provides that where an adverse report is made on a claim, and the report agreed to, it shall not be easier to move to take the papers from the committee for the purpose of a vote at a subsequent session, unless the petition states that new evidence has been discovered, and the substance of it. The amendment is to add to the rule a clause, that in cases where there is no adverse report, it shall be the duty of the majority of the senate to transmit all such papers to the committee in which such claims are pending. Agreed to.

Among the bills referred were the following: By Mr. George, to protect innocent purchasers of patented articles from being liable to suit against action for infringement, that the article was bought for use or consumption, not for sale, and in good faith and in the usual course of trade, and providing that all patents shall be subject to purchase by the government for general use, and not for private purposes. Referred to the committee on patents after a report had been made to have it sent to the judiciary committee.

The senate then took up the bill introduced by Mr. Morill to regulate immigration, and was about to pass it when the speaker said that the article should be referred to the committee on foreign relations, because of the character of the immigrants, but the American idea was that it never really offered an asylum to convicts, to irreconcileable enemies of law and order, or to occupants of the world's unsafe and unwholesome houses. The doors were left open to the people of all countries, but the fact that nearly five million immigrants had come to this country within the last ten years proved that the question was of very great importance. The great American principle of the free admission of immigrants was not based on sentimentalism; but that principle had always been on the condition that the immigrants should be of good moral character and should be able to support themselves.

He referred to the fact that recently the man who was the Atlanta assassin had addressed at a banquet, given in honor of the champion slinger of the prize ring; and that, if not his will, at least the political necessities of the mayor, had consented to that. He said that the portion of the population of Boston was composed of persons of foreign birth and foreign parentage, eighty-five per cent of the population of New York, and ninety-one per cent of the population of Chicago; and these figures might be aggravated by future immigration. By the census of 1880, the population of foreign birth was 15,000,000, and immigration since then, 4,500,000. The total population of the United States road and rail as the trains was passing under the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad bridge, he was struck on the left side of his head by one of the bridge timbers and his skull terribly fractured. He was brought to this city at 10 o'clock and now lying in a dying condition. The attending surgeon said he could not recover.

Postponement of Hopkins's Trial.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., December 14.—[Special.]—Charles Parker, son of Dr. J. W. Parker, of Somerset, Ky., was fatally injured about two miles north of this city. He was brought to this city at 10 o'clock and now lying in a dying condition. The attending surgeon said he could not recover.

Death of a Prominent Carolinian.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 14.—[Special.]—E. W. Marshall, one of the most prominent merchants of South Carolina, died at his residence in Greenville this evening, aged 68 years. He had a stroke, suggesting the doubt whether he would die until the death of his father, who went to Charleston, where he lived about thirty years, as a member of a large mercantile firm. He was also a director in the First National bank and an alderman. He went to Greenville six years ago, where he carried on a large dry goods business.

Their Meetings Secret.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., December 14.—The com-

mittee appointed by the northern and southern branches of the Presbyterian church to reunite the two branches of the church, held separate meetings today. All the members of the southern committee were present. Of the northern committee all were present with the exception of Rev. David C. Marquis. Both meetings were secret, and not a word is given to publication by members of the committee.

danger of the old world. Provident husbandry wholly departs from birthright. The measure introduced by him is intended to regulate immigration so as moderate as to receive general approval.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Morris moved his bill be referred to the judiciary committee, but Mr. Edmunds suggested that the subject more properly belonged to the committee on foreign relations, and he moved that it be so referred. The latter motion was agreed to, and then, after ten minutes in executive session, the senate adjourned.

A bill introduced by Mr. Reagan, the secretary of the treasury, to regulate immigration, to be appointed "inspectors of immigration," to be stationed at such ports of entry as he may deem proper. The secretary is directed to draft regulations for the government of passengers, to protect their rights and safety. Power is conferred on inspectors of immigration to board vessels and examine immigrants temporarily for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are prohibited from landing by this act. All unfit persons are to be kept under the surveillance of the vessel bringing them over. Before any immigrant shall be permitted to land, the master of the vessel shall produce a certificate of health issued by the consul of Great Britain.

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"HANG HIM!"

Exciting Scene in the Woolfolk Trial.

A SHOUT FROM THE SPECTATORS

Close of Captain Rutherford's Argument for the Defense and Argument of Solicitor Hardeman for the Prosecution.

MACON, Ga., December 14.—[Special.]—It is said that on the night the bloody Cromwell died, a desolating storm swept over England, and so last night, as the eighth day of the Woolfolk trial drew near its close, a flood of rain fell over Bibb county. It was such a night as draws closer the family circle, and such a night as makes the guilty conscience a terror from within.

The court was already well filled when the argument was resumed by Captain Rutherford. The space set apart for the ladies was soon filled and every available inch was occupied by the eager audience. Captain Rutherford took up the thread of his argument, where he left off last night, and point after point he explained and elaborated with patience and skill and ingenuity. Many points in the evidence that had seemed to point unerringly to the guilt of the accused by his

SKILLFUL AND ABLE EXPOSITION
were made to speak for the innocence of the prisoner.

It was thought on adjournment yesterday, that the argument for the prisoner would be finished at an early hour today, but hour after hour passed, and still the eloquent counsel spoke on, receiving the closest possible attention from the jury, court and audience. About 12:30 he began his peroration. The crowded court room became as hushed as midnight, save Captain Rutherford's voice. He seemed to be aware that a thousand pairs of ears strained to catch his words, and that a mortal life might be lost or saved by his effort. Captain Rutherford is at all times a powerful speaker, but today he surpassed himself. His voice at times sunk into a scarcely audible whisper. The speaker faced the eloquent state's counsel, and suddenly, wheeling he would thunder his conclusions to the jury with irresistible effect. Finally he stopped and in an earnest voice said he owed the jury something for their patient, even kind, attention they had given him in long, necessarily hard listening. He thanked them, thanked them sincerely.

At Colonel Rutherford took his seat the black hand on the marble face of the clock pointed to one o'clock. His argument had

CONSUMED ABOUT ELEVEN HOURS.

It was apparent to all that he had given a great deal in his long speech. The bar was general of the opinion that it was one of the greatest criminal speeches ever made in Bibb county, and there is no doubt that its effect has been to soften public opinion, though it may not have been intended.

The trial has, all through the trial, been great curiosity on the part of the audience to catch a glimpse of Tom Woolfolk's face, and usually he sat quietly facing the court. Today, however, he seemed disposed to gratify this curiosity, for he sat for a while in the front of the room. Mrs. Moore, lady on tip-toe with bated breath, gazed on that impudent countenance. Woolfolk, throughout the trial, has, as a rule, exhibited a face so fixed that it might have been moulded in iron—not nervous, not pale, no alarm; but fixed in his rigid cast has been an object of uneasiness as that of the immovable Sphinx. Whatever the jury's verdict, he is likely to preserve this silence and composure to the last.

The sisters and son of Tom Woolfolk have been through a trying ordeal, and their position is far from enviable. They have had to sit in the court room, and their solicitor, George Hardeman, would, at that time, begin the last speech for the state, and the last of the trial, and all day long through the drenching rain and over the muddy roads the yeomanry of Bibb and adjoining counties have gathered about the bar to hear how the able state's attorney would reply to the great argument of Captain Rutherford. It was a few minutes after three when Captain Rutherford entered and took his seat near Attorney Walker. Every eye was upon the solicitor, and all arose and addressed him about him. Solicitor Hardeman, however, would, at that time, begin the last speech for the state, and the last of the trial, and all day long through the drenching rain and over the muddy roads the yeomanry of Bibb and adjoining counties have gathered about the bar to hear how the able state's attorney would reply to the great argument of Captain Rutherford. It was a few minutes after three when Captain Rutherford entered and took his seat near Attorney Walker. Every eye was upon the solicitor, and all arose and addressed him about him. Solicitor Hardeman, however,

SOLICITOR HARDEMAN SPEAKS.

Before the hour of three arrived, the great crowd again swelled in the court room filling seats, aisle and bench. The report and gossip about the trial, Georgia Hardeman, would, at that time, begin the last speech for the state, and the last of the trial, and all day long through the drenching rain and over the muddy roads the yeomanry of Bibb and adjoining counties have gathered about the bar to hear how the able state's attorney would reply to the great argument of Captain Rutherford. It was a few minutes after three when Captain Rutherford entered and took his seat near Attorney Walker. Every eye was upon the solicitor, and all arose and addressed him about him. Solicitor Hardeman, however,

COLONEL RUTHERFORD'S TRIAL.

A Quiet Election and Large Vote Pollled Yesterday.

GAINESVILLE'S NEW OFFICERS.

A Quiet Election and Large Vote Pollled Yesterday.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., December 14.—[Special.]—The city election passed off quietly. Out of four hundred and seventy-two registered voters there were four hundred and twenty-nine polled. Mr. John A. Smith was elected mayor over Mr. George W. Walker by a majority of 100 votes. The other offices were as follows: First ward, Mr. G. F. Bosomes; second ward, Mr. L. D. Yearwood; third ward, Dr. E. E. Dixon; fourth ward, unexpired term. Mr. John P. Manning. Mr. Walker resigned his seat and went to the second ward to take the place for Mr. John A. Smith. Mr. Smith is a fine business man and is one of the most influential citizens of Gainesville and will make an excellent mayor. He has liberal views and his administration will be conservative, and Gainesville will no doubt grow and prosper greatly with him at the head of her city government.

A MULE TRADE.

Broken Up by a Columbus Policeman, Who Used a Pistol.

COLUMBUS, Ga., December 14.—[Special.]—About half-past seven o'clock, this morning, as Officer McMichael was taking his rounds, near Gager's store, his suspicion was aroused by the actions of one Charlie Williams, who was trying to sell a mule to Dr. Dillard, the court physician. After investigating the situation and finding the horse offering for \$200, he was arrested for \$200, and was held over for trial. The trial was set for January 1st.

Mr. Hardeman, in his opening remarks,

stated that it was not necessary to go out of the courtroom to ascertain whether or not they mistake the ingenious argument of the learned counsel for the defense in the cause. It was evident that the solicitor was thoroughly equipped and in fine condition for his arduous task. His closing speech soon filled the courtroom, and it was soon apparent that he was bearing all present with him. He took up the vital points of evidence that had so long claimed the attention of prisoner's counsel and of each made a link in the terrible chain. He characterized the bloody hand print on the table as being the hand of the murderer used to fix the prisoner's guilt. He said he would henceforward adopt the language of prisoner's counsel in describing the scene that there was a "deluge of blood in that house." The jury was swayed by the evidence of the Progressives that Tom Woolfolk was guilty hand that caused the red streak to flow. He proceeded and referred with touching pathos to the victim's childhood, youth, strong manhood, womanhood and old age. Many eyes were moist. One of the balling long used in court scenes, quivered away the tears. The daughter of Mrs. West, the aged victim, leaned her face forward upon her hands, perhaps to shut out the vivid picture of her old mother's death scene.

TOM WOOLFOLK IS TRYING HIS MOMENT.

His eyes fixed before him on the floor. The defense had contended that the crime was committed by more than one. Mr. Hardeman met this by saying all the evidence pointed to the fact that five, including Richard and Charlie, were killed in the father's room, not in their own room.

"Now," said he, "if more than one was engaged in the crime and they of the vicinity, would they not have commenced the attack at once? They did not do so simultaneously with the attack on Mr. Woolfolk?"

As Mr. Hardeman was proceeding, every word telling, there suddenly rang through the court room a cry of

"HANG HIM!"

For a brief instant there was silence. The defense had contended that the crime was committed by more than one. Mr. Hardeman met this by saying all the evidence pointed to the fact that five, including Richard and Charlie, were killed in the father's room, not in their own room.

"Mr. Sheriff, remove that man."

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THE CONSTITUTION;
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Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 15, 1887.

Authors' Rights.

The Birmingham Herald, referring to a recent editorial in these columns, concludes that THE CONSTITUTION's remarks about international copyright amount to "an argument against cheap books," and it adds: "That is a narrow and undemocratic view. Cheap books are a blessing."

As the French say, that depends. Cheapness is a relative term. Some of our home-made books are dear at any price, but we are proud to say that no American author of whom we have any knowledge makes a business of nastiness. This fact, however, has no sort of bearing on the question of international copyright. The remark which the Herald quotes was merely a comment on a reasonable conceit put forward by Mr. Maurice Thompson.

The whole point of the matter is this: Nasty as Zola's works are, demoralizing as the Russian novels appear to be, every Frenchman and every Russian author ought to have a share in the profits that accrue from the reprinting of his works in this country and in every other country. Whether his books are good, bad or indifferent, he ought to share in the profits that result from their publication.

He has a right to this share, and the government that refuses to recognize this right is a robber.

The president's message has been the means of driving Editor Halstead from Cincinnati to New York, whence he is sending long and furious telegrams to his paper.

An American Borgia.

The trial of Mrs. Sarah Robinson, now in progress at Cambridge, Mass., will rank among the most celebrated cases of the present generation.

Mrs. Robinson is charged with fatally poisoning at least eight members of her family. Sometime in 1886 Mrs. Robinson's son William died. As his life was insured for \$2,000, and the circumstances of his death were suspicious, the doctors looked into the matter and came to the conclusion that the young man had been poisoned. Upon further investigation it was found that within five years eight persons had died in Mrs. Robinson's house of arsenical poisoning. They were: Oliver Sleeter, seventy-two years old, who died August 19, 1881; her husband, Moses Robinson, Jr., forty-five years old, who died July 23, 1882; Emma M. Robinson, a daughter of ten years, who died September 6, 1884; Elizabeth B. Freeman, a niece, aged one year, who died April 15, 1885; Prince A. Freeman, aged thirty-three, a brother-in-law, who died June 27, 1885; Elizabeth A. Robinson, a daughter of twenty-four years, who died February 22, 1886; Thomas A. Freeman, seven years old, a nephew, who died July 23, 1886; and Mrs. Freeman, wife of Prince A. and a sister of Mrs. Robinson, who died while under Mrs. Robinson's care in South Boston in 1884.

In every instance the victims had money, and Mrs. Robinson was the only person who could profit by their death. The prosecution, however, will have a hard time in proving her guilt, as the evidence is all circumstantial.

The poisoner is a middle-aged woman, decidedly good-looking, with keen black eyes and a determined face. She has always been an active church member, and at the time of her arrest was attending a prayer meeting. Her bearing at the opening of the trial was self-possessed and defiant. She has not taken her lawyers into her confidence, and apparently relies upon the weakness of the prosecution rather than upon any testimony of her own.

There is little doubt of this woman's guilt, but she went about her murderous work so cunningly and with such a clear head that she managed to cover up her trail very successfully. Her acquittal, under the circumstances, will not be regarded by her neighbors as a vindication.

A POSTAL telegraph would be a most valuable addition to the mail facilities of the people.

What is Fame?

Hon. John L. Sullivan is the toast of the British Isles.

After having conquered England, subdued the nobility and had the prince of Wales at his feet, he has temporarily left that country to make a triumphal tour through Ireland. The news reports of his trip indicate the enthusiasm of the ovation extended him on all sides. He was met at Hollyhead by a large delegation of Dubliners and carried in great style across the Irish sea. On his arrival at Dublin he was greeted by 15,000 people who assembled to catch a glimpse of the fair-famed champion. He was welcomed to the Irish capital by one of the most intensely enthusiastic assemblies ever gathered in the old place, sporting men, merchants, professional men, and the nobility joining hands around him and wildly chanting his praise.

On this occasion it is noted that the great pugilist was induced to make a speech. Fortunately, the enterprise of the Dublin press, to which the world owes thanks, preserves for the pages of history the eloquent words of the eminent American on that occasion. They are particularly valuable as being the most striking that have ever been uttered publicly by the Boston gladiator. They serve their purpose well. The Hon. John is an orator as well as a writer, and the development of his mental appendage is manifestly commensurate with his physical ability. Just how long it took the Hon. John to prepare his address is not known, but it is probable that the time occupied in his ocean voyage was given to that end. At any rate the address speaks for itself and we are glad that we are enabled to present it in full, for the benefit of our readers. Following are the words of the Hon. John stenographically reported, and presented in full:

"This hearty reception greatly delights me. This is my first visit to Ireland. My father and mother were Irish, and I always aim at upholding the honor of the Irish people, who are a brave race. Com-

ing here, I want to show you what I am like and leave it to your own judgment what I am capable of."

As will be observed, the Hon. John has a genuine American sense of appreciation. After giving due expression to this he naturally drifts to the eloquent mention of the fact that this is his first trip to Ireland; then his touching mention of his father easily follows. After this it is just the thing to proceed with the purpose he had in making the trip. He wanted to show his ancestral land what the son of his father and mother "was like and what he was capable of."

Of course the enthusiasm of his hearers knew no bounds. The rumor that the master address had been prepared for him before leaving America by the Hon. Amos J. Cummings, M. C., of the New York Sun, had not reached his ears, and if it had their ardor would not have been dampened, for Amos himself is of Irish-Georgia descent.

Our congratulations go out to the Hon. John. America's fair name will be nobly protected in his hands.

The Hon. John L. Sullivan has had quite an ovation in Ireland. This is as it should be. America ought to and does feel proud when the old world falls down and worships her great men.

The Meeting Tonight.

Tonight the citizens of Atlanta will hold a meeting at the courthouse to consider the projected air-line railway from Atlanta to Selma.

Atlanta has a big interest in securing this line. With a population of sixty or seventy thousand inhabitants she has no voice in the management or control of a single railroad transporting the enormous amount of freight to and from this city. She is being environed by new lines and her traffic is in danger of being diverted. There is one way in which this rivalry and competition can be met, and that is by constructing a proposed line to Selma, and keeping it under the control of the two cities and the people along the road. Tonight the advantages offered by this important road will be fully and clearly presented by the speakers at the courthouse. It is to be hoped that the bill will be a large attendance at the meeting.

The Negro at the North.

A writer in the Chicago Herald, who has been a witness to some of the discriminations against the negro in Chicago, has printed the result of some of his investigations. He found that race discriminations at the north are more bitter and brutal than they are at the south. The negro is not given as fair a chance to earn his living in Chicago as he is in the south, and he is denied in that city the fair play which exists in the south.

In other words the Herald writer says the negro is not as free in Chicago as he is in Atlanta or New Orleans. What the negroes of Chicago complain most of is that they are not given the same opportunities to earn a living that the men and women of other nationalities enjoy. A colored lawyer, in Chicago, whose opinion was sought, said that the place for the black man is in the south. He ventured to remark that there is not so much prejudice against the colored people in the south as there is in the north. This colored lawyer also informed the Herald writer that the southern people know the negro better and appreciate his good qualities more thoroughly than the people of the north.

All this is so true that it is hardly necessary to repeat it here. If, there is any place in the United States where the negro is known and appreciated that place is the south. The people of the north, for political reasons, have made great professions of friendship for the negro, but the fact remains that the negroes who are so unfortunate as to live in the north are subjected to more humiliations and insults in a week than they would receive at the south in ten years.

INGALLS doesn't like the idea of making Lamar a justice of the supreme court. He would have to be a very bad sort of a man for Ingalls to endorse him.

Interest to Ex-Confederates.

The bill introduced by Senator Gibson to make ex-confederates eligible to positions in the federal army and navy ought to become a law.

The civil war ended nearly a quarter of a century ago. Southerners who fought under their flag have been called to some of the most responsible civil positions under the government. They have been considered worthy of places on the bench and in the cabinet. They are not barred out from even the highest offices in the gift of the nation. But the absurd and unjust law which prohibits their appointment to positions in the army and navy has remained on the statute books unpealed, year after year.

There can be no doubt that both Mr. Randall and Mr. Carlisle are in favor of pooling their tariff issues in behalf of democratic harmony.

Car Works for Atlanta.

A communication in another column shows how car works may be started in Atlanta at an outlay of not more than \$50,000.

Our correspondents present certain facts and figures in this connection which are of startling interest. The demand for freight cars is rapidly increasing and cannot be supplied. All the car works in the country are running to their full capacity and new companies are organizing with millions of capital. In the next five years it is a foregone conclusion that fully half a million freight cars will have to be built.

In the communication referred to the writers make it plain that Atlanta is the best point in the south for the establishment of car works, and their prediction of the influx of capital and the rapid growth of the industry in this city is by no means extravagant. The mere fact that something like sixty dollars on a car can be saved by building the cars in Atlanta speaks volumes.

In view of the importance of this tremendous industry and the profitable results certain to follow, every thoughtful man will readily admit that \$50,000 would be a mere trifle for our citizens to invest. In no other

way is it possible for Atlanta, at so small an outlay, to secure such immense results.

The establishment of the enterprise suggested will bring millions of capital to the city and largely increase our population. The advantages of the proposed enterprise are so apparent that it is almost unnecessary to state them. Our citizens cannot do better than to give the matter their serious and immediate attention.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

HERE MOST HAS A YEAR TO REFLECT.

THE ATLANTA STORES ARE NOW IN HOLIDAY ATTRACTION.

EDITOR MURAT HALSTEAD IS PAVING THE AIR IN NEW YORK.

IT MAY AS WELL BE STATED NOW, AS LATER, THAT OLD UNCLE SANTA CLAUS IS DOING HIS BEST TO BRIGHTEN THE COUNTRY.

THE BRITISH NEWSPAPERS EVIDENTLY BELIEVE THAT FREE TRADE WILL BE INAUGURATED IN THE UNITED STATES ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

A DEMOCRAT IS CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EPIDEMIC DISEASES. FORTUNATELY, THE REPUBLICAN DISEASE HAS CEASED TO BE EPIDEMIC.

OUR CONGRATULATIONS GO OUT TO THE HON. JOHN. AMERICA'S FAIR NAME WILL BE NOBLY PROTECTED IN HIS HANDS.

THE HON. JOHN L. SULLIVAN HAS HAD QUITE AN OVATION IN IRELAND. THIS IS AS IT SHOULD BE. AMERICA OUGHT TO AND DOES FEEL PROUD WHEN THE OLD WORLD FALLS DOWN AND WORSHIPS HER GREAT MEN.

THE MEETING TONIGHT.

NIGHT IS COMING ON THE 1ST OF DECEMBER.

THE BOSTON ADVERTISER HAS AN EDITORIAL ON BLAINE HEADED "A STATESMAN ABROAD." WHY THIS SLIGHT TO THE HON. JOHN L. SULLIVAN BY HIS OWN ORGAN.

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER REQUESTS PRESIDENT SADIE-CARNOY TO RESIGN. IF THE MAN REFUSES, WE HAVE NO DOUBT THAT EDITOR MCLEAN WILL MAKE A WAY TO FETCH HIM DOWN.

THE SENATOR STAFFORD WILL INTRODUCE A BILL IN THE PRESENT CONGRESS MAKING IT NECESSARY FOR A FOREIGNER TO RESIDE IN THIS COUNTRY TWENTY-ONE YEARS BEFORE HE CAN BECOME A CITIZEN. THE BILL WILL BE PROMPTLY SHOWN DOWN.

A REPUBLICAN EXCHANGER PUBLISHED A DIAGRAM BY WHICH THE NAME OF JAMES G. BLAINE COULD BE SPOTTED IN THE CROWD.

FRANCIS MURPHY HAS JUST CELEBRATED IN PITTSBURGH THE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAMOUS CAMPAIGN IN WHICH HE OBTAINED 25,000 SIGNATURES TO THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE. MR. MURPHY IS NOW MEETING WITH SERIOUS DIFFICULTY IN FINDING HALLS LARGE ENOUGH TO HOLD HIS AUDIENCES.

RIDDLEBEEFER IS NOT SO THOROUGHLY LOST TO HONOR AS HIS REPUBLICAN COLLEAGUES BELIEVED HIM TO BE. HE REFUSED TO BE A PARTY TO THE NEFARIOUS SCHEME TO DEPRIVE TURPLE OF HIS SEAT.

THIS UPSET THE PLANS OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS AND JUSTICE TRIUMPHED WHERE RASCALITY MONGINED IT HAD SWAY.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE PREACHERS UP THERE? THE CONNECTICUT MINISTER, KIMBALL, DECLARED HIMSELF AN ANARCHIST, WHOSE FOLLOWERS WERE FOLLOWED BY PENTECOST, OF NEW JERSEY, AND MR. GRUMBINE, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, WHO STARTED HIS CONGREGATION BY ANNOUNCING CONVERSION TO HENRY GEORGEISM.

A DISPATCH FROM MR. INMAN.

HE IS NOT INTERESTED IN JUDGE THOMAS'S NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

WE FEEL THAT OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT HAD BEEN MISINFORMED WHEN HE WROTE US THAT MR. JOHN H. INMAN WAS INTERESTED WITH MR. THOMAS IN HIS NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD SCHEME.

THE FACT THAT MR. INMAN IS DIRECTOR IN THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE ROAD, FROM WHICH THE NORTHEASTERN ROAD WAS PURCHASED BY MR. THOMAS, WOULD PROVE TO US THAT HE HAD NO INTEREST IN THE PURCHASED PROPERTY, BEING A DIRECTOR IN THE INCORPORATION WHICH OWNED IT.

THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH FROM MR. INMAN PUTS THE MATTER BEYOND CAVEAT:

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 14.—THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, IN ITS EDITORIAL, ACCORDING TO THE NEW YORK TIMES, IS DOING GREAT INJUSTICE IN STATING THAT AS DIRECTOR OF THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE ROAD I WAS SELLING PROPERTY IN WHICH I HAD NO INTEREST. AS A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, I HAVE NO SORT OF INTEREST IN JUDGE THOMAS'S PROJECT.

JOHN H. INMAN.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

NOT WORTH DIVIDING.

ERRORS COMMITTED BY THE ATLANTA RAILROAD COMPANY: HOW MUCH WOULD A DIVISION OF THE MONEY IN THE FEDERAL TREASURY GIVE EACH PERSON IN THE UNITED STATES?

ABOUT A DOLLAR.

HARPER'S BANK.

ERRORS COMMITTED BY HARPER'S: WHEN DID THE ATLANTA RAILROAD COMPANY BANK?

ON THE 20TH OF LAST JUNE.

HARPER'S TRIAL, CONVICTION AND SENTENCE ALL FOLLOWED WITHIN LESS THAN SIX MONTHS.

BERNARD LIFE.

ERRORS COMMITTED BY THE ATLANTA RAILROAD COMPANY: PLEASE ALLOW ME TO CORRECT A STATEMENT IN YOUR PAPER.

MR. FULTON, IN HIS ARTICLE ON JEROME CLEMSON'S VICTORY, FORGOT TO MENTION THE NAME OF THE AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF THE MEXICO WAR, AND CLEMSON'S DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PERSONAL ADVENTURES OF LIFE AND HIS FRIEND SIMPSON ARE THRILLING.

"MUSTANG GRAY" IS A SIMILAR WORK. MEXICO AND THE MEXICO WAR, AND NOT A WORK IN EITHER OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, OR ANYTHING CONNECTED WITH IT, WAS THE SUBJECT OF THE HISTORY OF LIFE AND HIS FRIEND SIMPSON.

THE AUTHOR OF "MUSTANG GRAY" IS A MEMBER OF THE FARMERS ALLIANCE, AND THE AUTHOR OF "LIFE AND HIS FRIEND SIMPSON" IS A MEMBER OF THE FARMERS ALLIANCE.

RECENTLY, IN A LETTER TO THE ATLANTA JOURNAL, MR. FULTON SAID: "I DON'T SEE ANYTHING IN THE HISTORY OF LIFE AND HIS FRIEND SIMPSON WHICH WOULD INDUCE ME TO WRITE A HISTORY OF THE MEXICO WAR."

MR. FULTON IS RIGHT. THE HISTORY OF LIFE AND HIS FRIEND SIMPSON IS A WORK OF GREAT-literary merit.

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EAST TENNESSEE, VA. & GA. RAILROAD
(GEORGIA DIVISION)
SOUTHBOUND.

TIME Card in Effect November 27, 1887.		
Leave Atlanta.....	6:00 p.m.	6:10 a.m.
Arrive Macon.....	8:30 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
Leave Macon.....	9:30 a.m.	10:20 p.m.
Arrive Jesup.....	8:30 p.m.	8:18 a.m.
Leave Jesup.....	4:40 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
Arrive Waycross.....	6:00 p.m.	6:30 a.m.
Arrive Calhoun.....	6:00 p.m.	6:30 a.m.
Arrive Jacksonville.....	7:45 a.m.	7:25 a.m.
NORTHWARD.		
Leave Atlanta.....	10:00 p.m.	1:45 a.m.
Arrive Roswell.....	1:10 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
Leave Roswell.....	1:21 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
Arrive Dalton.....	5:24 a.m.	12:00 p.m.
Arrive Chattanooga.....	4:58 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Arrive Savannah.....	6:16 p.m.	3:15 a.m.
Arrive Charleston.....	7:58 p.m.	6:10 a.m.
Arrive Jacksonville.....	1:15 a.m.	12:55 p.m.
To Knoxville, Warm Springs, Asheville and the East, via Kennesaw Route.		
Leave Atlanta.....	No. 16	No. 12.
Arrive Atlanta.....	1:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Leave Rockmart.....	12:5 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Arrive Rome.....	1:1 a.m.	4:15 p.m.
Arrive Chattanooga.....	2:4 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Leave Chattanooga.....	3:0 a.m.	10:00 p.m.
Arrive Cleveland.....	10:3 a.m.	11:30 p.m.
Arrive Knoxville.....	2:0 p.m.	2:10 a.m.
Leave Knoxville.....	2:50 p.m.	6:30 a.m.
Arrive Morris'....	3:30 p.m.	7:50 p.m.
Leave Morris'....	8:10 p.m.	7:45 a.m.
Arrive Unica.....	5:33 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
Arrive Hot Spring.....	9:00 p.m.	1:30 a.m.
Arrive Asheville.....	9:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Arrive Bristol.....	7:00 p.m.	4:45 a.m.
Arrive Roswell.....	2:5 a.m.	12:15 p.m.
Arrive Dalton.....	6:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.
Arrive Chatfield's.....	12:45 a.m.	9:00 p.m.
Arrive Washington.....	15:45 a.m.	9:45 p.m.
Arrive Chattanooga.....	12:45 p.m.	10:23 p.m.
Arrive Philadelphia.....	5:00 p.m.	3:20 a.m.
Arrive New York.....	5:00 p.m.	3:20 a.m.
No. 13 carries Pullman or Mann sleeping car Atlanta to Jacksonville, Leighton sleeping cars Atlanta to Brunswick.		
No. 14 carries Pullman or Mann sleeping car to Chattanooga to Cincinnati via Dalton.		
No. 12 carries Pullman or Mann sleeping car Chattanooga to Cincinnati via Dalton, bullet sleeping car Rome to Washington via Lyndon.		
No. 1 carries Pullman bullet sleeping car Chattanooga via Dalton, bullet sleeping car Atlanta to New York. Both cars are in effect November 27, also one to company's sleeping car Chattanooga to Knoxville, in which passengers can remain until 8 a.m. Pullman bullet sleeping car Atlanta to Chattanooga 10:30 a.m. for Cincinnati. First-class day coach leaves Atlanta at 10:30 p.m. for 11 a.m., through without change or delay. Same train carries Pullman sleeping car to Memphis and Chattanooga.		
G. W. WREN, G. & T. Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.		
J. J. ELLIS, A. G. P. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.		

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SHORTEST, QUICKEST

—AND—

MOST SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED LINE

BIRMINGHAM, NEW ORLEANS, VICKSBURG,	SHEARPORT AND TEXAS POINT.
ATLANTA, GA.	No. 52.
Leave Atlanta, Ga., Pac.	12:30 p.m.
At Birmingham, Ga., Pac.	5:30 p.m.
At Meridian, Q. & C.	5:00 a.m.
At Columbus, Q. & C.	10:30 a.m.
At Vicksburg, Q. & C.	10:30 a.m.
At Sheerport, Q. & C.	8:15 p.m.
At Dallas, Tex.	2:45 a.m.
At Fort Worth, Tex. & C.	2:45 a.m.

Memphis, Little Rock, Kansas City and the Northwest.	No. 52.
Leave Atlanta, Ga., Pac.	10:00 p.m.
At Birmingham, Ga., Pac.	5:30 p.m.
At Meridian, Q. & C.	5:30 p.m.
At Columbus, Q. & C.	5:30 p.m.

Nashville, Evansville and St. Louis.	No. 52.
Leave Atlanta, Ga., Pac.	10:00 p.m.
At Birmingham, Ga., Pac.	5:30 p.m.
At Meridian, Q. & C.	5:30 p.m.
At Columbus, Q. & C.	5:30 p.m.

COLUMBUS, MISS., STARKEVILLE, ABERDEEN, D.	No. 52.
Leave Atlanta, Ga., Pac.	10:00 p.m.
At Birmingham, Ga., Pac.	5:30 p.m.
At Meridian, Q. & C.	5:30 p.m.
At Columbus, Q. & C.	5:30 p.m.

NASHVILLE, EVANVILLE AND ST. LOUIS.	No. 52.
Leave Atlanta, Ga., Pac.	10:00 p.m.
At Birmingham, Ga., Pac.	5:30 p.m.
At Meridian, Q. & C.	5:30 p.m.
At Columbus, Q. & C.	5:30 p.m.

ATLANTA, GA.	No. 52.
Leave Atlanta, Ga., Pac.	10:00 p.m.
At Birmingham, Ga., Pac.	5:30 p.m.
At Meridian, Q. & C.	5:30 p.m.
At Columbus, Q. & C.	5:30 p.m.

ATLANTA, GA.	No. 52.
Leave Atlanta, Ga., Pac.	10:00 p.m.
At Birmingham, Ga., Pac.	5:30 p.m.
At Meridian, Q. & C.	5:30 p.m.
At Columbus, Q. & C.	5:30 p.m.

ATLANTA, GA.	No. 52.
Leave Atlanta, Ga., Pac.	10:00 p.m.
At Birmingham, Ga., Pac.	5:30 p.m.
At Meridian, Q. & C.	5:30 p.m.
At Columbus, Q. & C.	5:30 p.m.

ATLANTA, GA.	No. 52.
Leave Atlanta, Ga., Pac.	10:00 p.m.
At Birmingham, Ga., Pac.	5:30 p.m.
At Meridian, Q. & C.	5:30 p.m.
At Columbus, Q. & C.	5:30 p.m.

ATLANTA, GA.	No. 52.
Leave Atlanta, Ga., Pac.	10:00 p.m.
At Birmingham, Ga., Pac.	5:30 p.m.
At Meridian, Q. & C.	5:30 p.m.
At Columbus, Q. & C.	5:30 p.m.

ATLANTA, GA.	No. 52.
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At Columbus, Q. & C.	5:30 p.m.

ATLANTA, GA.	No. 52.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW
Were awarded by
THE PIEDMONT EXPOSITION
First Prize: Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.
First Prize: Art Goods.
First Prize: Cut Glass.
Our stock is unsurpassed in the south.
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
topshop 31 Whitehall Street.

**Elegant Dinner, Tea, Fish
AND GAME SETS.**
McBRIDE'S DIRECT IMPORTATION
HAVILAND'S CHINA, FINE CUT GLASS,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY, SPOONS, FORKS, CASTORS,
CLOCKS, SHOW CASES, LAMPS,
Largest Stock! Greatest Variety
Lowest Prices!
McBRIE, 39 Peachtree.

DON'T YOU BUY A

Christmas Present

Until you see and price the imported line of Pictures, Albums, Toilet Cases and Fancy Goods Wilson and Bruckner are offering for 20 per cent lower than any retail dealer in Atlanta.

under McBride 1st col Sp

OPIUM
and Whiskey Hab
is cured at home with
out pain. Book of par
ticulars. Dr. H. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.
Atlanta, Ga.
65 Whitehall Street.

"The Old Book Store,"
38 Marietta St., opposite Opera House.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Gift books, picture books, toys, games, scrap books, albums, autographs from 5¢ up; and a wide variety of goods for the holidays. We have an immense stock, will carry over nothing; come early avoid the rush. We will sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any house south.

"BURGESS BOOK STORE."

All old books bought as usual.

Send dim un woolley sp

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications.
For Georgia: Rain, followed by cooler, clearing weather; winds becoming fresh to brisk northward.

Daily Weather Bulletin.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, DECEMBER 14—9 P. M.
Observations taken at 9 p.m. central time.

STATIONS	Barometer Inches	Wind Direction	Velocity Miles per hour	Weather
Mobile	30.00	54 N	.50	NW Light
Montgomery	30.00	54 N	.02	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.00	55 N	.02	Cloudy.
Gulfport	30.00	54 N	.02	Cloudy.
Palestine	30.12	48 N	.02	Cloudy.
Tampa	30.00	52 N	.02	Cloudy.
Corpus Christi	30.00	52 N	.02	Cloudy.
Brownsville	30.00	52 N	.02	Cloudy.
Rio Grande	30.00	52 N	.02	Cloudy.

LOW TIDE OBSERVATIONS.

6 a. m.	30.19	43	41 E	18	.06	Li Rain
2 p. m.	30.08	47	45 E	18	.12	Li Rain
9 p. m.	30.06	45	45 E	6	.12	Li Rain

Maximum thermometer: 48
Minimum thermometer: 42
Total rainfall: .38

W. EASY SMITH,
Observer, Signal Corps.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and
instrumental error only.

T indicates precipitation inappreciable.

Condensed log.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

ROSSER—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Rosser and family are invited to attend the funeral of their son, Robert M. Rosser, who died yesterday, 811 Whitehall street, at 2:30 p. m. Interment at Oakland cemetery.

COOK—The friends and acquaintances of G. W. D. Cook and family, and of Alton B. Cook, are requested to attend the funeral of the latter from the First M. E. church, Peachtree street, at 11 o'clock this morning.

HYMENEAL.

BARNWELL—GOLDSMITH—Married, Wednesday evening December 14th, at the residence of Mr. E. E. Goldsmith, Mr. Chas. F. Barnwell to Miss Eliza Goldsmith, Rev. Dr. McDonald officiating. No cards.

MEETINGS.
Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at residence of Mrs. Smillie, 22 Church street. A full attendance is especially desired.

MRS. WITTER, President.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The old union will meet as usual today, Thursday, 3 p. m. sharp, in the pastor's study at the First Baptist church.

MRS. STOKES, Secretary.

WOLFE'S BARGAIN HOUSE

WHITEHALL STREET,

THE PLACE TO BUY BARGAINS.

Heavy Beaver Overcoats, \$2.00 to \$4.00.
Cashmere Frock and Sack coats, \$1.25 to \$3.50.
Children's coats, \$1.00 to \$2.50.
Boys Overcoats, \$1.25 to \$3.00.

Large Oil Paintings, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

Large Oil Engravings, \$1.00 to \$6.00.

Gold Belts, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Fine Dresses, \$3.50 to \$25.00.

Fine Sewing Machines, two Bear Robes, 20¢ each.

These will be sold at a slight price, and, I assure you, money advanced on consignments. Auction sales 1 cent sp.

H. WOLFE, Auctioneer.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

There will be a sacred concert at Ashby church, come, Fairday, and Saturday evening. Dr. H. C. Morrison will be on hand, and make an address. A rare treat is in store for all who attend.

Dr. Peter S. Chapman, for a long time a citizen of Atlanta, was last week elected mayor of Orlando, Fla., receiving 625 votes out of 628.

Deacon John A. Smith, the newly elected mayor of Gainesville, is an old Atlanta boy, and a vestige of his past remains.

Rev. Sam. W. Small is still a member of the Methodist church, though residing from the North Georgia conference. His quarters will be in Washington city.

Don't forget the railroad meeting at the courthouse tonight.

Colonel E. Hubert is expected to deliver one of his effective statistical speeches at the railroad meeting at the courthouse tonight.

The members of the Kate Benzberg Opera company passed through here yesterday, and were received by Dr. J. C. Peacock and Dr. J. C. Sternberg. The company is booked here for the 4th and 5th of January, and music lovers may look forward to some of the very rarest kind, as the opera to be performed will not be of the flimsy order, but it will be real open.

Walk up Marietta street and see P. H. Snook's magnificent display of Christmas presents.

A CAPTAIN'S CASE.

Policeman Mercer Bound Over
for Assault and Battery.

MUCH COMMENT INDULGED OVER IT

Did He Treat His Prisoner Cruelly?—He

cooker Anderson Says He Did—Other
Opinions of the Case.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock night before last Captain Mercer, of the police force, was called upon to arrest a man who was drunk and disorderly near the National hotel.

The offender, whose name was ascertained to be William Divine, was in a belligerent mood and tried to strike several persons who were passing along the street. He struck at a colored man, who ran out into the middle of the street and told the policeman about his assailant.

Officer Mercer soon came up with Divine, who was very noisy, and moderately drunk. Captain Mercer arrested him and started for the police headquarters. He had proceeded only a short distance when the prisoner began resisting. He managed, however, to get him along without much trouble till he was about half way between Pryor and Whitehall street, going down the railway track. Divine stopped short, and quickly grabbed his captor by the hands, and at the same time threw his knee between Mercer's legs. The action was so sudden and unexpected that the officer was thrown to the ground. A lively tussle followed and the two men rolled over the railway track. Captain Mercer all the while held to his man.

Officer Pat McCullough heard the struggle, and, as he was passing along, stopped to investigate. Divine was forced along and finally reached the station house. As soon as he entered the door he pulled off his coat and assumed an aggressive attitude, at the same time applying to his captor an epithet too vile to be repeated in a newspaper. The colored man, however, did not mind the name, and the officer moved to continue the case, in order to perfect service.

Chief Justice Bleckley remarked of this case:

"This is a case not only well considered but replete with interest."

The amount of the fine imposed was \$100.

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